

# American Journal of Numismatics

AND

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## CONTENTS.

Chinese Coinage.....	17
Bulletin of the Amer. Numismatic and Archæological Society.....	19
Boston Numismatic Society.....	19
American Coins.....	20
Address of Dr. Winslow Lewis.....	21
A Record of the Brave.....	22
The New Five Cent Pieces.....	22
Descriptive Catalogue of "Copperheads".....	23
Notes and Queries.....	23

Subscriptions received by EDWARD COGAN, 101 William Street, New York.

Communications and Contributions addressed to "FRANK H. NORTON, Librarian, Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Brooklyn, N.Y."

## NOTICE—CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

A few Advertisements will be received for the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, at the following rates:

One Square, one time, - - - - -	\$1 50
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One Square, twelve times, - - - - -	12 00

## CHINESE COINAGE.

Paper by G. P. UPTON, of Chicago, Ill., read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, June 28th, 1866.

Gentlemen:

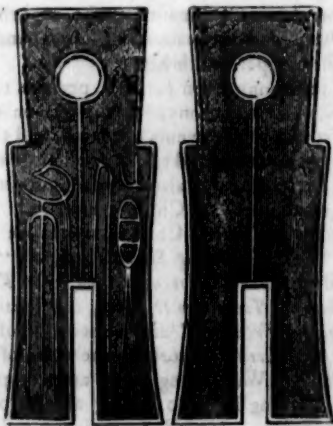
The shadowy testimony as to the antiquity of Chinese civilization is growing clearer with the progress of time, and the almost daily discovery, as European civilization forces its way through Celestial barriers, that arts we have regarded as modern in origin were practiced inside the great wall centuries ago. Whether the Chinese invented the compass or no, certain it is that the long-nailed mariners long ago made their own magnetic needles. Equally certain it is that all the refinements of modern chemistry cannot elaborate a pigment so gorgeous and durable in color as the Chinese vermilion. Their magical mirrors, their peculiar process for cracking the glaze of porcelain vessels, their alloys of copper, especially of white copper, are also beyond the craft of our most cunning smiths. The military use of kites, and the use of ships of iron have been known to them for long years. Pe-Ching, an old blacksmith in 1041, is the oldest representative of the art preservative, for he used moveable types of earthenware, set in an iron chase, in those ante-Faust days. In the same connection, no ink is so durable as the Chinese, for funeral tablets are still

preserved, the written characters remaining in relief while the wood has rotted away with age. In the rearing of domestic animals, in our modern science of pisciculture, and in preserving and beautifying the hair and teeth they excelled ages ago. Not even Jurner, boasting of the colors of his fish on Calais Pier, could have painted the butterflies on the old Chinese fans. The life-like and gorgeous tints were unknown to his pallet. In pyrotechnic combinations who so brilliant as Ming Fung, and for nauseating compounds what civet can compare with him?

The testimony upon coinage, perhaps the most reliable of all testimony, for the reason that the coin is struck while events are fresh, and that it is not subject to the mistakes of tradition or carelessness of transcribers, is also pointing unmistakably to the remoteness of Chinese coinage. Recent translations of native Chinese works on coinage such as the *Seuen ts-ing Seaoen Tseon*, or, "Numismatic Memoranda;" *Tseon pe kâon*, or, "Researches on Coins;" *Tseon pro te Kang*, or, "Essence of Numismatic Treatises," and especially of "The Chronicle of Tseon," a work on the coins of China, published by Wun Seang Shih, and compiled by Charng Le-ying in 1830, giving a description of Chinese coins, arranged according to dynasties from the reign of Yaou, B. C., 2356, to the close of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1644, a period of 4000 years—all these bear weighty testimony to the arguments of antiquity. How these coins have come down is unaccountable, as the custom of burying them with the dead did not prevail with the Chinese as with the Roman, Greek, Egyptian, and other nations of antiquity, but the very existence of these alleged representatives of ancient coinage points to a remote antiquity. The emperor Kang-he, in A. D. 1662, made a complete collection of the coinage from the time of Yaou, already mentioned, to his day. To add corroborative evidence a superb collection of Chinese coinage, arranged by dynasties, from B. C. 250, to the present time, was recently purchased by B. J. Lake, Esq., a banker of Chicago, and is now deposited in the archives of the Lake Forest University near that city. This collection was made by Rev. Justus Doolittle, one of the oldest missionaries of the American Board, and a profound Chinese scholar, during many years of labor in that country. Every dynasty in the long period of over 2000 years is represented by one or more coins; the inscriptions translated, and the chronology reduced to our own. While this collection

dates back only to B. C. 250, yet this seems to me of unusual importance, as the authorities, almost without exception, ascribe a modern origin to Chinese coinage, and none invest it with even the approximate age of this collection. The honor of the invention of coined money heretofore has wavered between the Lydians, the Ionians and the Persians, and usually has been conceded to the Lydians, the coins of Sardes, B. C. 800, being put forward as tests. But if we may trust probabilities, or rely upon the statements of Chinese works, the coins of all these claimants become comparatively modern when contrasted with those of Yaou made 1556 years earlier.

These patriarchs of coins were of most uncouth shape and can be better illustrated by a diagram than by a description:



These coins were called Yaou Poos, taking the name of the monarch Yaou. They were of iron or a composition very nearly resembling iron, about an inch and a half in length, the same in width, and an eighth of an inch in thickness. The inscriptions were in very high relief and were very well executed. B. C. 2254 the coinage underwent a change. The shape retained the same general appearance, except that the coins were made larger and the outlines curving instead of straight. The length was increased to three inches. The new coinage was called *Tarng Kin-hor*. B. C. 1765 appears another change. The coins called *Tarng-wih-kin* are again angular, like those of Yaou, but increased to about four and a half inches in length.

The most curious coin in Mr. Lake's collection bears the date B. C. 245, and is one of the most singular in the whole annals of coinage. It is called the *Tie-bor-taoun*, and in shape as well as in size very much resembles the blade of a razor.

This coin also is of iron, about eight inches in length. The rim of the ring is raised on the obverse, but upon the reverse the surface is flat. The inscriptions upon the reverse are a circle, a dot and three parallel lines across the lower end

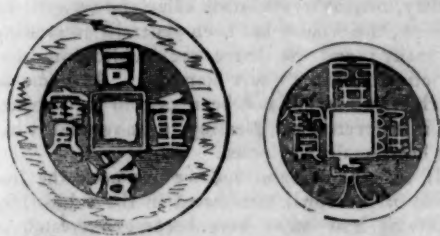
of the blade. From this time until the present the coinage has been immense. I can only glance at a few of the more interesting specimens. A. D. 9 the monarch Sin Warrg issued coins called *tar-tseuen-woo-shib*, having upon the obverse Chinese letters and upon the reverse rude representations of a tortoise, snake, sword and stars. In the year 168, reign of Lingte, a coin was issued having on the reverse a type of four roads—four lines radiating from the square hole in the centre indicating that the coins would be dispersed in all directions, and so they were, for a rebellion soon broke out which effectually did the business.

The inscription on the coins of T'ae Tsou, 1616, founder of the Manchu dynasty, is "coin of the Heavenly Mandate Period;" on those of T'ae Tsung, 1627, "coin of the Eminent Virtue Period." She Tsou, 1653, issued sixty-five different coins, and opened twenty mints, and first placed on Chinese coins characters representing their value in silver and mint marks. His successor, Shing Tsou issued twenty-nine coins, called "coins of the Peaceful Lustre Period," one of which is much sought after by Chinese for making rings. The name of this coin is *Lo-han-pung tseu*, or, "Lo-han," cash, the word "Lo-han" being the transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanscrit "Arhan," "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha which are often seen ranged along the two sides of the principal hall in Buddhist temples. The tradition is that the emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries. He became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism and illustrated this phase in his religious progress by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. The brass is said to contain a considerable portion of gold, hence the great demand for rings. In 1735 Kaou Tsung cast coins of the "Celestial Support Period;" also coins for the Mohammedan tribes of Soungaria, also silver coins for Thibet. On the abdication of Kaou Tsung, the national designation adopted for his successor, Jin Tsung, 1796, was "the Increasing Felicity Period." His coins show a very perceptible deterioration both in size and quality. Jin Tsung was succeeded by Seuen Tsung in 1820, who ascended the throne with the national designation of "Right Principles" or "Reason," and the superscription of his coins is "of the Reason's Lustre Period." On the accession of the new emperor, in 1850, "Prevailing Abundance" was selected as the motto, and a new obverse was cast with the superscription "Current coin of the Prevailing Abundance Period." The specimens of cash were the worst that have ever been issued in China, and those of to-day are not much better.

The earlier coinage of the Chinese, as we have shown, was very rude and uncouth, and the very last an engraver would have selected. But since the time of Christ the prevailing shape is circular

with the well-known square opening in the centre for the purpose of stringing. The string is the usual manner of enumerating them, each mint in its returns to the government stating that so many strings of 1000, 50,000, or 100,000, as the case may be, have been coined. There is, however, great variety, both in diameter and thickness, and also in the quality and color of the metal, even in issues from the same mint.

(To be continued.)



## Transactions of Societies.

### BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society will be at all times pleased to communicate with any individuals or Societies, on Numismatic or Archaeological topics, to answer questions, and give all information desired. Letters of inquiry addressed to "CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Cor. Sec'y, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N.Y.," will receive prompt attention.

#### Regular Meeting, June 14, 1866.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by the President. The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were, after slight amendment, adopted.

Mr. J. Harry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, was elected a corresponding member.

The Finance Committee made a report regarding the Lincoln Medal, when the matter was made the order at a Special Meeting to be held June 20.

The Publication Committee reported favorably respecting the success of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

After further routine business the following donations were received: from Mr. J. Hanna, 188 Presidential, political and miscellaneous coins, tokens, and medals—a very valuable and interesting collection in fine condition. Mr. F. A. Wood presented books, sixteen old almanacs, seals, &c. From Dr. G. H. Perine was received a collection of minerals, and from Mr. John Bailey a volume containing seventy-three political, Presidential, and other badges, in silk and satin, among them a number of fine ones relating to Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Van Buren, &c., and all of them presenting fine portraits or emblems. The thanks of the

Society were directed to be returned for all the above donations. The President presented on behalf of Mr. John K. Curtis, eight volumes of Numismatic books, most of them in folio, treating on Roman, German, and French coins and medals, splendidly illustrated and in fine order. They comprise the following:

Tentzeln, Wilh. Ernst. Saxonia Numismatica oder Medaillen-Cabinet. 2 vols. 4to., Dresden, 1705.

Thesaurus Numismatum Modernorum hujus seculi sive Numismata Mnemonica et Iconica Quibus præcipui eventus et res gestæ ab anno MDCC. Folio. Nürnberg, s. a.)

Tabella über Instehtend—Ausländische Silber-Münz-Sorten wie folche bey dem in Augspurg furwährenden Münz-Probations-Convent. Folio. Viena und Prag., 1761.

Medailles du regne de Louis XV. G. R. Fleurimont. (Folio. No title-page. 1715-1748.)

Les Campagnes de Louis XV. le bienaimé. Folio. S. A.

Mediobarbo Birago, Francisco. Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata, a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium ab Adolphe Occone olim congesta. Folio. Mediolani. 1730.

Medailles pour servir à l'histoire Médallique de Louis le Grand, gravées par C. Simonneau l'aîné dessinateur et graveur du Cabinet du Roi et Académiste. 8vo. No title-page.

The special thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Curtis for his valuable donation. Adjourned.  
JAMES OLIVER,  
Rec. Sec.

#### Regular Meeting, June 28, 1866. The President in the Chair:—

The meeting was called to order and in the absence of the Secretary, the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with.

No business being before the meeting, Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr. read a very pleasing and entertaining paper on "American Coins," which was ordered to be printed in the JOURNAL.

The President then read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "Chinese Coinage," contributed by Mr. G. P. Upton, of Chicago, Ill., which was attentively listened to and a vote of thanks for both these papers tendered.

A small medal of Mr. Lincoln, silvered, was presented by Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Hewitt moved that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to have printed a form for acknowledgment of donations: Carried.

On motion adjourned for the summer, to meet on the second Thursday in October.

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, June 7th. The President read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated Paris, May 16, mentioning many rare coins and medals he had purchased in Rome, Florence, and elsewhere. He describes a visit to the Kirchenian Museum at Rome, formed by an



old Jesuit two hundred years ago, and thought to contain the most perfect series in existence of the Roman As and its divisions; and to an exhibition of mediæval curiosities then open at Florence, lent by the owners, in which was a large collection of Italian coins of cities and provinces.

Mr. Fowle exhibited a silver drachma of Corinth and silver coins of Trajan and Vespasian, a Roman family coin, and a number of fine bronze pieces, both Greek and Roman.

Mr. Wiggin presented to the Society, in behalf of the inventor, Mr. Norbert Landry, of San Francisco, Cal., a "coin album," designed for the safe exhibition of coins, so that they may be neither soiled, nor stolen by the curious. The coins are placed between two sheets of glass, inclosed in wooden frames revolving on an axle within a box and occupying but half a circle, so that the box may be closed. The box may thus be opened and the separate layers of coins turned over successively and looked at, something like the views in a large stereoscope. The invention was carefully examined by the members, who considered it very well adapted for small private collections; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Landry for his kindness in presenting it to the Society. Mr. Wiggin called the attention of the Society to some exceedingly curious gold and silver Roman Catholic medals, charms, crosses, &c., recently brought from Mexico. Among them was a reliquary of "San Ignacio de Loyola" in the form of a book of heavy gold, with relics of St. Philip de Neri and St. Joseph.

A present of a Lincoln medal in white metal, having on the reverse his famous words, "*With malice toward none, with charity for all*," was received from the engraver, Mr. J. A. Bolen, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. R. Alonzo Brock, of Richmond, Va., was unanimously elected a corresponding member.

#### AMERICAN COINS.

*Address delivered before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society June 28th, 1866, by ROBERT HEWITT, Jr., Esq.*

*Mr. President and Gentlemen assembled of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

To those interested in the consideration of this subject, it is at all times a source of instruction and amusement, opening up as it does so many avenues of research, that the student, at first glance, is astonished; and it is only after careful attention that the various classifications are fully understood, and that the many interests which it possesses are duly appreciated.

Not ignoring the vast field for instruction by tracing the various classes of the ancient Greek and Roman series, let us leave them together with

the foreign coinage, and glance briefly at our own more modern and less extensive series. American Numismatics have not claimed that attention from the foreign antiquarian which one might suppose; nor at first is it just to think it should, for our National series, without material alteration, varies not like those of many smaller foreign nations; but if our coinage be properly considered under the head of classes, it will be safe to venture that it will not be destitute of variety, originality, historic value and rarity. In Europe, the science has been generally interesting to many; and we there see publications and societies of many years standing. At home as much attention has not been paid to the subject, yet it is nevertheless pleasing to know that it has not been totally neglected.

If we cannot claim age we are none the less proud of the spirit manifested in the subject, by observing how many have become interested in preserving our medallic history.

Like a seed when first sown, the young plant needs care and culture, till it becomes firm and vigorous, and in time diffuses its fruit widely. No more fitting simile can be applied to the labors of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. To those who have become interested in collecting, its history would form no uninteresting paper, whilst its present condition is a source of gratification to its members and efficient officers, many of whom, from its first organization, have ever been zealous in constantly extending information by meetings, discussions and publications. The antiquarian need no longer continue his researches single handed in this interesting science, but can at once come where he will be received by those who are willing to share his toils and rejoice with him in his success.

The earliest specimens to be found of our coinage are the Colonial, one of the most interesting classes which we possess; many specimens contained therein are of the greatest rarity, and all possess more local history than any other series connected with our subject. Following them comes the regular issue or mint series; commencing with the year 1793, we find 76 years to be represented, and this comparatively short period to be perfectly exhibited, causes a feeling of rivalry which exhilarates and tones the monotony which its tameness would otherwise have. Still even here we find there are trial pieces and patterns to be collected, all legitimately belonging to this class; also, the proof sets of our coinage, whose polished surfaces reflect the astonished gaze of the observer; and if he be uninitiated, he vainly looks and wonders why they do not continue to be found in years not long gone by. To the collector, that scarcely legible and battered specimen of early rarity, is as cherished as would be the first issues from the master dies, and could its history be fully written, would we not find a tale stranger than fiction? Ponder then, ye antiquarians, when slowly con-

templating your trays of countless gems, and figure to yourselves the changes, scenes and incidents which have caused the present antique and worn appearance of your treasure! and during your leisure hour enlighten your fellow-gatherers on your contemplations, and doubtless you will find that you are more than recompensed for the trouble by the amusement and instruction afforded.

Passing on we find that series denoted as Tokens, representing a currency, and passing at times as a legal tender. They cannot be overlooked or underestimated, especially when we here see that John Doe or Richard Roe, dealing respectively in diamonds and rags, hand down to posterity their names on a specie basis. In many cabinets these specimens are found carefully preserved and gathered together; they form a marked type of nationality, and so interesting are many of these private issues, that considered as works of art or as embodying a history of the times, they form a set of no little value to the historian. Not only are they simply advertising mediums, but they also perpetuate landmarks in cities and towns which no other kind of coinage could notice; perhaps some street or square being here named which has long since been obliterated in the rapid march of trade. Allied to these are the Political Tokens, also of private or party issue; they, together with the national series of mint medals, struck by resolution of Congress, are in themselves very instructive, as commemorative of heroic deeds; these medals so fittingly bestowed and perpetuated by a generous nation for acts of valor and patriotism performed by the self-sacrificing sons of freedom and liberty, such as or a Jackson, a Scott, are of the deepest interest in themselves, and are emblems of gratitude from a people to its heroes. From the Washington series, the first of this class, down through the various administrations, we find pieces, which taken either separately or as a class, are of general interest to all. Is not the party-cry or familiar nick-name here noted on that little token so profusely distributed to the gathered multitude prior to the exciting election? All belong to our national history, and are nationally interesting. There are to be found in this class some of the finest specimens of American medallion art, lying side by side with the unpretending token, and it is to be hoped that ere long the name "political," will give way to the more appropriate title of the "National Series."

And thus hastily and very imperfectly sketched have been passed over, in a rapid manner, the various headings of the American Coinage; and if the matter is entered into with spirit by those among us possessing the required information, there can be laid before us papers on various subjects appertaining to our national coinage, which will alike be sources of information and pleasure to the members of the organization and the public.

## ADDRESS

OF

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

(On Resigning the Presidency of the Boston Numismatic Society, January 5, 1865.)

CONTINUED.

From these very brief remarks, in which I have glanced at the "*summa fastigia rerum*,"—"the chief heads of a story," it is plain that many, if not most, departments of Ancient Literature, must be indebted for their illustration to Numismatic Science. History, Geography, Mythology, Art, Poetry, must all gratefully acknowledge this obligation. If you wish any further evidence of this, let me refer you to those valuable Dictionaries by Dr. Smith of London, which have proved such valuable auxiliaries to classical and antiquarian students during the last twenty years, more particularly in the first three subjects named, and the last,—the Dictionaries of Antiquities, of Mythology, and of Geography,—and as to Poetry, let me further refer you to the beautifully illustrated editions of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c., that have emanated during about the same period from the Oxford and Cambridge University presses, and have generally appeared soon afterwards, on the tables of our fellow-citizens, Little, Brown & Co. A vast number of the illustrations in each and all of these cases, have been taken, you will find, from coins or medallions.

I find something that I desire to say further in regard to the *uses* of this science, and the *mode* in which it ought to be, and indeed can *alone* be, advantageously and legitimately pursued, so well and fully expressed in another passage in the article previously cited from, that I fear I cannot do better than give its words in preference to my own:

"It cannot, however, be said that the *actual condition* of the science justifies great expectations. We shall best perceive this if we enquire what *objects* it has to fulfill. Besides its bearing upon the History, the Religion, the Manners, and the Arts of the nations which have used money, the science of Numismatics has, *from its relation to Art*, a special modern use. Not only do coins display the various styles of art prevalent at different ages, but, in doing so, they supply us with abundant *means for promoting* the advancement of Art among ourselves. If the study of many schools be at all times of advantage, it is especially so when there is little originality in the world. Coins and medals have, therefore, two main uses, the one relating to the illustration of history, and the other to the promotion of Art. It is not, (I ask your special attention, brethren, to *this* part of the passage, as embodying precisely the same suggestion and warning I would earnestly seek to impress upon our younger members,—nay, rather upon all Numismatic students, for we are all too apt to fall

into the same error), "it is not for these purposes the collections are usually founded. It is in vain to point to high prices now paid for rare coins, if *that rarity be not always accompanied by some marked historical or artistic importance.* Surely we must fear the decadence of this science if its votaries, leaving its important teachings and objects, are seen to lavish wealth in the almost worthless pursuit of making collections, the possession of which will not engender a valuable idea nor add one iota to our knowledge. Are we not somewhat degenerate at this present time in our Numismatic pursuits? Will the possession of fifty or sixty cents, from their first coinage to this year, a series not certainly strikingly artistic nor elegantly suggestive, be called a *lofty pursuit*? Let us hope for better days in this respect: and meantime let us preserve all that is historically valuable, and do all we can to discourage the folly of collecting worthless pieces of metal, whose sole value is in their scarcity, and on which so much time and money have been expended during the last several years."

—"Prime," *Coins, Medals and Seals, preface.*

"Very few among the collectors think of anything beyond the rarity or beauty of a coin, and of the latter they frequently judge by a vicious standard. So little have the coins themselves been thoroughly studied even by professed Numismatists, that few of them have formed an opinion as to the different denominations to which many of the most common specimens correspond. The study of ancient coins, and that of ancient systems of coinage, have been more and more separated. There is also much reason to complain of the comparative neglect of various branches of Numismatics. Until equal attention be paid to all, the condition of the science cannot be called sound. Why, for instance, while the Roman money is eagerly collected and studied, is the Byzantine series, its proper continuation, and one of the most important portions of the mediæval class, generally treated with contemptuous neglect?"

Numismatics, thus superficially and partially pursued, demands the least labor, and affords no result of importance, except the negative one of bringing into disrepute one of the most valuable aids to historical inquiry."

If any feeble word of mine could add even a feather's weight to the force of the above remarks, I would most emphatically commend them to your careful consideration, and especially in respect to these points,—1st, let not mere *variety* lead away the collector of coins, but let him ever have a special regard to their *historical or artistic values*; 2d, let each young Numismatist endeavor to gain a fair knowledge of the *principles* of the science before he enter on the *practice* of it, and this he can readily obtain in such works as those of Humphreys, Akerman, Hawkins, and the more recondite productions of Mionnet, Spanheim, Bizot, and others, and also in the article from which I have made two quotations; 3d, let him avoid every

temptation to a mere partial, one-sided study of some one *corner*, but let him aim, both for his own sake and for the honor of the science to which he professes his devotion, at a scholarly and *catholic*, that is *thorough*, study of the whole *field*. Thus will he be helping, *pro virile parte*, to remove from our science the stigma too justly attached to it by the British Encyclopedist.

I feel I have only entered on the threshold of what I desired to say to you on many topics, and yet that I have already trespassed too far upon your time and attention; to *one* topic that has dwelt much on my mind of late, however, I must and will (with your permission) briefly allude.

In the illustrations of Ancient History, to which reference has been made, we find numerous coins representing many of the great battles and illustrious conquerors of antiquity. America this day is living and acting a greater, grander, and more terrible and tremendous war-history, than ever was enacted by ancient Persia, Greece, or Rome. Both amongst our dead and living leaders of armies are men who well deserve to rank with the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Scipios, of those olden times; would it not then be a most just and graceful tribute to the heroic and patriotic valor and skill of these our brave fellow-countrymen, to commemorate, by a *series of medals*, some of the more illustrious scenes of the war, as well as the more prominent actors in them? Would it not also give a stimulus to an art, which, it is to be feared, has fallen into a state of languor and decay?

#### A RECORD OF THE BRAVE.

(The following notice we cut from a San Francisco paper:)

A gentleman of this city, well-known in Numismatic circles, has received a subscription list to the "Lincoln Medal," issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. The medal is struck in bronze, three inches in diameter, and has an excellent picture of our late President. All who are curious and desire to obtain one of these mementoes, can find the subscription-list at Scott & Glover's, stock brokers, Montgomery street, near Pine.

#### THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECES.

This new coin will soon be in circulation. It is of pure nickel, approaching very nearly the appearance of silver, and is a very neat coin. It is a trifle larger than the nickel cents. On one side it has for a centre relief the ordinary shield crowned with a laurel wreath, which hangs gracefully over the sides; this is surmounted by the motto, "In God we trust," and at the base the date, 1866. On the reverse is the denomination—a figure 5 in the centre of a circle of stars; over the figure are the words "United States," and under it the word "cents."



## "COPPERHEADS."

*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.*

## ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.s.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.

The general size is 12, ( $\frac{11}{16}$  inch,) and of those that may be smaller or larger, the size is given.

## [NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

34.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.  
Rev. Same as reverse No. 26. C.B.N.T.

35.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.  
Rev. Same as reverse No. 23. C.

36.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.  
Rev. Same as reverse No. 30. S.C.B.GS.N.T.

37.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 33.  
Rev. Same as reverse No. 29. C.

38.

Ob. "C. J. Hauck, 108 Leonard St., Brooklyn, E.D., N.Y.

Rev. "NOT One Cent. L. Rloff." closed wreath. C.

39.

Ob. "John Joergers, North 2nd St., Brooklyn, E.D. L.I.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 38. C.

40.

Ob. "Langdon's Hardware Store & Exchange Office, Belmont, N.Y."

Rev. Liberty head facing left. "Union 1864." 13 stars. C.

41.

Ob. James Adams and Co., Tobacco and Cigars, 207 Washington St., Buffalo.

Rev. Indian head, "1863 Business Card." 8 stars; 5 stars in the fillet. C.

42.

Ob. "Alberger's, Meat Store, Buffalo." 2 stars.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.

43.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 42.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge. C.B.

44.

Ob. E. G. Barrow's, Brandies, Wines & Cigars, 6 East Swan St., Buffalo."

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Milled edge.

45.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.

Rev. Indian head, 13 stars, "1863." Slight variety. C.B.

46.

Ob. "F. J. Bieler, 157 Main St. Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41.

47.

Ob. Same as obverse No. 44.

Rev. Indian Head. "Business Card, 1863," 4 stars and 5 stars in the fillet. C.

48.

Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, &c., 19 Seneca St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian head. "Business Card, 1863," 12 small stars. C.

49.

Ob. "T. J. Conry, Picture Frames, Newspapers, &c., 19 Seneca St., Buffalo."

Rev. Same as reverse No. 41. C.

50.

Same as No. 49. Milled edge. C.

51.

Ob. "A. M. Duburn Canal Tin Shop No 29 Commercial St. Buffalo."

Rev. Indian Head, 13 stars. "1863." C—M.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.*

*Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.*

DEAR SIR:

I take the liberty to ask your kind information on the questions below:

1. When did dates appear first on modern coins and medals?

2. There is in my collection a small copper coin (quarter dollar size) or medal; obv., a soldier in the Roman style of armor leaning on his spear, and holding in the right hand a burning torch; arrows, swords, &c., on the ground; legend, "Aut Caesar, aut nihil," Exergue, "Mar. Lav." Rev., female in armor, with palm branch and cornucopia, around which twines a branch of thorns; flags and torches in the distance, legend, "Mater pacis concordia." Leg. "M. Lav."

Can any one inform me of the origin of this medal?

W. S. T.

HOBOKEN, JUNE 5TH, 1866.

*Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:*

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with your paper, and trust it will be a success. Your article on "Copperheads," I hope, will be so well appreciated that we shall have similar ones on Presidentials, Washingtons, Store Cards, Catalogues, Paper Money,—in fact, the whole American Series.

You ask collectors who have any pieces not enumerated in your list to inform you of the fact.

In my small collection I have a few not enumerated, viz.:

1. { Connecticut, No. 2. New York Store, &c.  
Rev. "Millinery & Fancy Goods," in flourishes.
2. New York, No. 24. I have one in Brass.
3. New York, No. 25. do. do.
4. New York, No. 33. do Brass and Nickel.

I would like to hear of your copyrighting this and similar articles, so that when you complete it, and have any corrections that may be made by your correspondents, you may be able to publish it complete and perfect.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE 5TH, 1866.

Dear Sir:—

Can you give me some information in regard to the best mode of electrotyping medals in bronze.—What is the best battery, and what the detail of the process? P. PURITAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., MAY 22, 1866.

Please inform me through your valuable Journal—

How many 1804 Dollars and 1802 Half-Dimes are actually known to exist in collections?

Who is it that is generally conceded to possess the finest and the most valuable collection in the U. S. J. H. G.

*Ed. American Journal of Numismatics:*

Many thanks for your answer to my query. You would greatly add to the favor already conferred, by giving me the premium on gold at each of the sales, as I want to reduce the gold coins to a gold value.

Yours, J. H.

Was there any paper-money issued by the City of New York between the years 1784 and 1809. D.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

*The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]*

ONE INTERESTED, Portland, Me.—Your correction is unnecessary. By referring to the list you will observe that we have not yet reached Illinois. When we do, the piece you mention will undoubtedly appear in its proper place.

J. S. B., Glen Cove.—See reply to S. W. T., in number for June.

J. H. G.—We know only of three 1804 Dollars,—J. J. Mickley, the Mint, Phila., and the third, we believe, in the possession of Chas. J. Bushnell or M. A. Stickney. There are but three 1802 Half-Dimes known to us.

The best collections in the country, in our opinion, are those of Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., Phila., Chas. J. Bushnell, Esq., New York, and M. A. Stickney, Esq., Salem, Mass. We speak, however, of the reputation of these three collections. We would like to be corrected if we are erroneous in our impressions.

J. H.—Answer.	No. 1,	from 32 @ 33
	2,	" 50½ @ 51
	3,	" 44 @ 49½
	4,	" 76 @ 83
	5,	" 109½ @ 112½
	6,	" 48½ @ 67½
	7,	" 45½ @ 46½
	8,	" 26½ @ 29½

NUMMUS.—I venture the suggestion that the rev. of the coin referred to by him is simply the inscription, "Copper Company of Upper Canada Half-penny." The piece described No. 1802 in catalogue of Cooley's sale, Dec. 19, '65, has the same rev., the obv. being that of the beautiful Kentucky Token of 1796.

May not the London piece be the original? The other coin mentioned is simply a mule piece—the proper rev. of the Kentucky Token being quite unlike the one sold. W.

P. PURITAN, Providence, R. I.—In answer to your query, we would advise you to examine Smee's Work on "Electro-Metallurgy," or any other good work on that subject.

As to batteries, you can make your own with very little trouble; there is not much choice among those on sale.

W. S. T.—1. Dates first appeared on English Coins in the reign of Edward VI. The shilling of that coinage had on the obv. the king's profile, and on the rev. an oval shield without a cross. Motto, *Timor Domine fons vite*. MDXLIV round the head, and the name and titles on the reverse.

2. It is impossible for us to identify this piece from description: if we could see the piece, could do better. Will, however, print your communication.—Ed.

A. B. KEEVIL, Nashville, Tenn.—You misunderstand the address; the piece is the N. E. III'd, and not the Pine Tree, which is common.—Ed.

General Court Martial, by order of General Washington, for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Lee, July 1778, 100 copies privately re-printed, New York, 1864. Price, \$10.00.

Expedition to Quebec, in 1775, under the command of Benedict Arnold. Privately re-printed for the Franklin Club. Price, \$6.00. For sale by C. A. MILLER, 76 Nassau street.